FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

OCTOBER 17, 1914

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

SUFFRAGE was brought up in the House of Representatives this week, in the course of the discussion of the Philippine bill. It was proposed by Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican, on October 10th that the franchise measure in the pending bill be so amended as to give the vote to the women of the Philippine Islands. This amendment was lost by a vote of 58 to 84. On October 12th Representative J. W. Bryan, of Washington, Progressive, proposed three other amendments to the Philippine bill, one making women eligible to vote in school elections, which was lost by a vote of 11 to 27, one giving the vote to women property owners, which was lost by a vote of 9 to 27, and one giving the Legislature power to extend the right of suffrage to women at any future time, which was lost by a vote of 11 to 27. The proposed amendments were defeated on both days by strictly party votes, the Democrats voting almost solidly against the amendments, while the Progressives and Republicans supported them.

Once again the Democratic Party has demonstrated that it is, in the words of Representative Bryan, "An enemy of women suffrage in the state, in the nation, in the islands, anywhere and everywhere."—(Cong. Record, Oct 12.)

In the Senate the war emergency tax measure has been the main subject under discussion. Republicans have opposed the provisions of the bill on the ground that the sum named is extravagant.

Women are impressed once more, as they follow this debate, with the realization of their helplessness in the present order of things. They are forced to face the fact that they must pay a large share of the emergency tax, whatever the sum finally decided upon may be. They realize that in the outcome of this discussion between Democrats and Republicans they are vitally concerned—and yet they have no way of affecting that outcome.

Suffrage for the District of Columbia

THE men in the District of Columbia, who have long chafed under their disfranchisement, this week instituted a determined campaign to secure the vote for the residents of the District, men and women alike. The Chamber of Commerce went on record endorsing suffrage for the District, and a series of out-door meetings was inaugurated to arouse popular sentiment on the subject.

Nowhere in the United States, probably, does a suffrage speech elicit greater sympathy than in the District of Columbia. The disfranchisement of men in the District makes every man in the audience listen with understanding to the plea of the Suffragists.

The Campaign States

THE women voters in the nine suffrage states are not only aiding in the work for the federal amendment but are also sending help to the states where referendums on the state suffrage amendment will be held this November. The suffrage association of Colorado, for instance, sent fifty dollars this week to the Montana campaign and fifty dollars to Nevada. The suffrage states are sending speakers as well as money to aid in the campaigns. Among others are Mrs. Grace Benefiel Cotterill, of Seattle, and Miss Maud Younger, of California, who are speaking in Nevada.

Missouri reports that local and national speakers are busily at work and that no county fair or chautauqua fails to have a Suffrage booth and speaker. The voiceless speech is traveling all the time. In Kansas City and St. Louis there are open-air meetings; often in several places at the same time. County chairmen have been appointed to look after local activities, especially with a view to winning the press. Success in this field has been marked for the country papers are giving more and more space to suffrage. In St. Louis a house-to-house canvas has been instituted and thousands of names have been added to the membership during the summer. St. Louis is the most difficult point, but even with the opposition massed there, Missouri suffragists look with growing confidence to the men of their state to pass amendment thirteen this coming November.

Nebraska has concentrated on a whirlwind series of meetings before the campaign ends.

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, who was the first editor of "The Suffragist" and carried it through the days when it was in its infancy, has spent the month of September in lecture work in Nebraska, her native state. She has gone into nearly every district holding both indoor and outdoor meetings.

In North Dakota, Miss Annie Kenney, the famous English suffragist, has entered upon an extended speaking tour.

South Dakota and Ohio also send word of many meetings arranged for speakers of national note.

New Suffrage Papers

TWO new suffrage papers have this week made their appearance, "The Dixie Suffragist," a monthly paper, published in the interest of Woman Suffrage at Moravian Falls, North Carolina, and the "New Southern Citizen," the official organ of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, published at New Orleans, Louisiana. One of the strong evidences of the increasing strength of the suffrage movement is the increasing number of papers devoted to the suffrage cause.

The Movement Abroad

SUFFRAGE activity on the Continent Europe has practically ceased. In Engla which is more removed from the imm diate seat of war, the various suffrage orga zations, with the exception of the militants, still continuing their meetings and papers, are giving most of their energy to the alleviati of distress, particularly among women and ch dren, occasioned by the war.

The Women's Social and Political Union, militant organization of Great Britain, has u dertaken a campaign to arouse a stronger feeli of patriotism among the British people. S Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in the opening spe of this campaign: "We Suffragettes believe t it is our duty to do all we can to rouse the in vidual citizen to fight for the freedom and the dependence of this country and this Empire

"We think that, as militant women, we m perhaps be able to do something to rouse t spirit of militancy in men."

* * * * * *

"The prime and supreme object of the pres war is to destroy the British Empire and put German Empire in its place."

"Now, from a woman's point of view, the feat of our country and the victory of Germa would be a calamity. It is unnecessary for to tell you whether or not I am satisfi whether or not the W. S. P. U. is satisfied, wi the position which women hold in Great Brita today. You know very well what our opinio are on that point, for we have expressed them deeds as well as in words. Therefore you w not misunderstand me, then, when I say that we except Scandinavia) it is in the Englis speaking countries, it is under the British fl and under the Stars and Stripes, that wome liberty is greater, that women's position higher, that women's influence and political righ are more extended than in any other part of t world. And I think that no one in this hall w quarrel with me when I say that of the gre European countries, that country in whi women's position is lowest and most hopeless, Germany. Therefore, if the women of the wor are to preserve and to increase the liberty th already enjoy, this country of ours must be vi torious in the present war. The world domin tion that Germany seeks to win would mean t abasement of women, would mean a disastro check to women's progress towards equal ci zenship."

Mrs. Pankhurst made a similar plea in a gre meeting in London late in September. Th was her first public appearance since her restor tion to health after the effect of the treatment i flicted upon her by the operation of the "Cat a Mouse" Act.

Lady Constance Lytton, who has taken su a prominent part in the militant suffrage mov ment in England, writes in a private lette "We verily believe that the vote will come wh the war is over. But in the meantime we ha this devastating war—thousands upon thousands every fighting country killed; the women di honored with every kind of infamy; the childr more than half starved. Yet there is a wonde ful new feeling among the women. They bur through and make themselves useful in eve way conceivable."

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VOTES FOR FILIPINO WOMEN

HE Democratic Party has again gone on record against woman suffrage. This occurred during the debate on the Philippine l when by an almost solidly Democratic vote amendments of Minority Leader Mann and presentative Bryan, Progressive, extending franchise to Filipino women were voted wn. Practically all of the Republicans and ogressives supported the amendments.

On October 10th, during the reading of the nchise clause in the Philippine bill, Repretative James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican der in the House, offered the following endment:

'Before the word 'citizen' strike out the word ale,' and in line 21, after the word 'he,' insert words 'or she.'"

n the discussion as to the time to be allowed debate on the amendment, Mr. Mann stated: 'In my opinion there has been no amendment ered to this bill which is as important as this." Mr. Mann opened the discussion:

'We are now passing an organic act for the ilippine Islands and fixing the qualification of ctors. The bill reads, 'every male citizen.' have moved to strike out the word 'male.' ere are other qualifications in the bill. Everydy who lives in the Philippine Islands and is ident or a citizen is not permitted to vote der the terms of this bill, and I have moved strike out the word 'male' for the purpose of ving a vote in the House of Representatives the subject of woman suffrage, and I shall ercise every power that I know how to exere to put every Member of the House who is ling to go on record, on record on this subt, so that the people may know where we lividually stand. I believe that the country s reached that point wherein, at least in a maity portion of the country, the people are dised to grant political equality of the sexes, and have not here any complication over the isdiction of the Federal Government in refernce to the qualification of voters in States. ere may be a question in the minds of many to whether the Federal Government could inle the States by constitutional amendment for purpose of fixing the qualification of voters the States, but that question can not arise e, because here we are fixing the qualification voters for the Philippine Islands, and those in s House who favor woman suffrage, either as abstract or as a concrete proposition, ought vote for this amendment. Those in this use who arrogate to themselves individual suiority, who believe that men, intellectually l otherwise, are better qualified than women vote, ought to vote against the amendment. ce we have reached that stage in this coun- where it is the women who are best edued, where it is the girls who longest go to ool and who know the most, in regard to rning, at least, we have also reached the stage ere men must divide with women the responility of government, and we will have to have matter up from time to time until it is dised of, because he who thinks that he can event the rising tide in favor of woman sufge would do well to stand on the shores of Pacific Ocean with a broom and try to sweep k the tide of the ocean. One is as easy to be ne as the other."

Mr. Quezon, the Resident Commissioner m the Philippine Islands, replied to Mr. Mann: 'Mr. Chairman, let me say right here that I personally in favor of equality between men l women. I would not subscribe to the the- that the right to vote belongs exclusively to n because of his sex; and if I were to express personal opinion, I am not sure but that I uld perhaps prefer that our women vote. eaking, however, as a representative of the Filipino people, women as well as men, I do not believe I should be complying with my duty in that capacity if I supported the amendment introduced by the gentleman from Illinois. Why? Because, while the women of my country are very intelligent, very patriotic, and very much interested in public affairs, the immense majority of them—in fact, practically all of them, so far as I know their will—do not want to vote."

Mr. Quezon then made a lengthy statement extolling the virtues of the Filipino women and emphasizing their intelligence and ability. He concluded:

"Without imposing upon our women the burden of going to the voting places and leaving their work at home, the Filipino people are already receiving the benefit of the advice of our women on matters of public interest, because while our women do not vote and do not want to vote they take an interest in public questions and exercise their wholesome influence upon the men.

"Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am sincerely in hope that the amendment will be voted upon, not from the standpoint of the people of the United States, but in conformity with the preference of the Filipino women."

Mr. Bryan of the State of Washington was then given the floor for two minutes.

"Now, as to this suffrage proposition," said Mr. Bryan, "I loath and despise a fake. The Speaker of this House, the Hon. Champ Clark, declares he is for woman suffrage in the State of Missouri; the Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, says he is for woman suffrage in the State of Nebraska; the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, proclaims that he is in favor of woman suffrage; and a number of the other Democratic leaders declare themselves for it. They say, however, that it is a State issue and not a national one, and in this particular instance you are going to declare here this afternoon either for it in truth, without any faking, without any nonsense, or you are going to declare against it.

"A while ago I phoned down to the woman suffrage headquarters and advised them to come here and bring their tablets and to note what goes on where there is no roll call, and we are going to find out whether the Democratic Party stands for suffrage or against it. If you stand against it, like the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Heflin), on principle, and if you believe it is wrong in policy, then you ought to vote and talk that way. That is all right. But what I despise is faking on the proposition, and we have got you now to the point where there can be no faking."

Proceedings were here interrupted by a lively altercation between Mr. Heflin of Alabama, Democrat, and Mr. Mann, as to the latter's remarks in Congress on the occasion of the suffrage parade in Washington on March 3, 1913, Mr. Heflin contending that Mr. Mann's remarks at that time showed him to be hostile to suffrage, a charge which Mr. Mann vigorously denied.

After this interruption, Mr. Mondell of Wyoming (Republican) spoke in support of the amendment:

"A friend who knows the Filipino people well," he began, "and admires them tells me that the Philippine women, who would be given suffrage under this provision, 'are the best men in the islands,' and that their husbands largely depend on their judgment in matters of business, and would, I am sure, be glad to consult with them on matters of government. Aye, Mr. Chairman, the world does move. The gentleman from Illinois offered an amendment, which was rejected, to give to the women of far Alaska the suffrage. Fortunately it was secured through an amendment which I offered later. The world does move. The question of suffrage is no longer a joke with even the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Heflin). Time was when suffrage for woman was mentioned that gentleman shook the archaelogical joke tree and retailed jokes which a Texas friend of mine once referred to as jokes that were 'stricken with paresis in the days of old Rameses.' Those were the days when his references to woman suffrage were larded with salacious and suggestive jokes—jokes that had to be toned down before they were printed in the Record; but even as modified they show to the understanding minds what was intended, and if what was intended was not an insult, then the gentleman should have chosen other language for his expression. Aye, it is a serious question not only for the gentleman from Alabama but for the gentleman's party. I am told that in the high councils of the party the official spellbinders holding exalted office, who are sent forth, who ought to be here attending to the affairs of government, are duly warned not to refer to woman suffrage or other troublesome questions in their speeches. But it will not down. The men of this country have made up their minds that they will call to their aid in settling the vexed questions of Government the best and most virtuous half of mankind, and as we have made this determination for ourselves so we propose to give our friends in the Philippines the same advantages and opportunity."

Mr. Miller of Minnesota, Republican, was next given the floor for three minutes.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I am very glad this amendment was offered by the gentleman from Illinois. Had he not offered it, I myself had one prepared to offer, and I wish to assure the members of the committee that it is offered with the most serious intent. I listened with interest to the remarks of the gentleman from the Philippines (Mr. Quezon), in which he paid a very splendid tribute to the womanhood of the islands. I indorse all that he said, and I desire to add that the women of the Philippine Islands are fully as competent and capable of exercising political powers as the men of the islands. If it be proper to confer the right of franchise upon the male inhabitants of the islands, it is certainly as highly proper to confer it upon the women of the islands. The gentleman from the Philippines said we should not decide this question according to our political notions and theories applicable to the United States. I agree with him. In view of the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands, if we give to womanhood there the right to vote, we will give to the best part of the islands, in my judgment, political power. To-day, at this hour, the major part of the business in Filipino hands in the islands is conducted by the women of the islands. It is a historical fact, without any disparagement whatever to the men, that in the home, in the Provinces, in the municipalities, the strength and power of womanhood in business and in politics is strong. The argument that they do not care now to vote, to my mind, has no bearing whatever upon the question. You give them the right to vote, and they will exercise it mighty quickly. If they do not care to vote, no harm has been done.

"I firmly believe that if you give to the women the right to vote, you will relieve yourselves of a great many difficulties that may result from conferring franchise upon the male inhabitants alone."

Mr. Raker of California, Democrat, then endeavored to obtain time to speak in behalf of the amendment, but without success. The vote was taken and the tellers reported: Ayes, 58; noes, 84.

[The second day's debate will be given in the next issue]

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

Freedom for Filipinos

SENATOR ASHURST in giving this week "a complete list of the achievements of the present Congress under the leadership of President Wilson," places second on the list "modified self government conferred on the Filipinos."—(Congressional Record, Oct. 8th, 1914.)

Congress is considering at great length this Philippine measure which provides in the words of the bill, "a more autonomous government for the Philippine Islands." The Administration and the majority party in Congress are giving to the measure their strongest support and are affording it all facilities. Representative Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, who is in charge of the resolution in the House, "urges the passage of this bill as an emergency measure." Long and eloquent addresses have been made by various members of Congress upon the importance of political freedom for the Filipinos.

Mr. Jones in one of his speeches says:

"Speaking for the majority membership of the Committee on Insular Affairs, I may say that we have no misgivings upon this subject, and, therefore, not being willing to deny to the Filipinos that inherent right to govern themselves which pertains to the people of every country on earth, we propose in this bill to afford them the means through the exercise of which they may make manifest to the world their capacity to do so.

"Surely a people who have made such wonderful progress in recent years, particularly in the spread of education, in the general diffusion of knowledge, in the acquisition of the English language as a common medium of communication, and in the art of government itself, can not be lacking in the elements which make for stable and independent government."—Congressional Record, Sept. 28th, 1914.)

Speech after speech of this same general tenor may be found in the pages of the Record.

We ask the member of the Democratic Party in Congress to pause a moment to reflect upon the incongruity of deliberately blocking the passage of a resolution submitting to the people of the country the question of the political freedom of women while at the same time they are aroused over the necessity of immediate action in extending the political freedom of men—so aroused that the passage of the bill is even urged as an "emergency measure," by the chairman in charge of the subject.

We commend the situation to the attention of the women voters of the West and ask them to show by their vote at the polls this November that a political party which refuses self-government to women while it extends it to the Filipino, cannot hope to keep the support of the womans' vote.

The Platform Again

ONCE again is demonstrated the insincerity of the claim of Democratic leaders that nothing can be done for suffrage during this Congress because suffrage was not endorsed by the Democratic platform.

This week we learn that Democratic campaign orators starting from Washington headquarters have been warned to "stay off" the single Presidential term plank in the Baltimore platform because that plank is not supported by the President.

When, we again ask, is a platform binding and when is it simply a group of phrases designed to corral votes?

"Our platform," President Wilson told us, "is not molasses to catch flies. It means business. It means what it says. It is the utterance of earnest and honest men, who intend to do business along those lines and who are not waiting to see whether they can catch votes with those promises before they determine whether they are going to act upon them or not."—(President Wilson at Washington Park, N. J., August 15th, 1912.)

We all remember the President's statement to the suffrage deputation last December:

"I am not at liberty to urge upon Congress in messages, policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman. * * * I have to confine myself to those things which have been embodied as promises to the people at an election."

We remember also his reply to the working women's deputation in February:

"I have already explained * * * the limitations that are laid upon me as the leader of a party. Until the party as such has considered a matter of this very supreme importance and taken its position, I am not at liberty to speak for it."

Why then, we ask, is the platform so little respected at this moment in the case of the one-term plank?

If the platform is so binding with regard to what it does not contain, why has it no binding force with regard to its specific provisions?

The questions that were asked when the platform was pushed ruthlessly aside to pass the Panama tolls measure, again come to the fore.

Secretary Bryan also has fallen back upon the platform this week. He was asked to endorse suffrage in his speeches in Ohio, where he is campaigning on behalf of the Democratic candidates for Congress. To each request an evasive answer was returned. Now we are told that he cannot mention suffrage because it is "not in the Democratic platform."

We view with ever increasing suspicion the answer of politicians. The platform is quite obviously brushed aside when such a course serves the interest of Democratic leaders. The chief function of the platform seems to consist in serving as an excuse for inaction on suffrage.

Congressional Election Campaign

THE success of the election work of the Congressional Union is now assured. Flourishing and well equipped headquarters under the direction of able organizers are in full swing in each of the nine states where women vote. Hundreds of thousands of leaflets and posters have been shipped from the Washington headquarters to the seats of the campaign in the different states. Protests from Democratic newspapers and politicians in each of the states where campaigns are under way bear eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of the election work.

Once again we will outline the plan of campaign for the benefit of new readers. The election work of the Congressional Union consists in appealing to the women voters in the nine suffrage states to refuse their support to all Democratic candidates for Congress, because of the opposition of the National Democratic Party to the suffrage amendment. We believe that the time has now come when the suffrage sentiment in the non-suffrage states, added to the votes of women in the nine states where they are now enfranchised, is sufficient to secure the passage of the Federal amendment. We believe that this amendment can be secured in short order if the voting strength of women, amounting now to between three and four million votes, is organized to obtain this one end. We believe that the battle will be won if the women voters of the West show that no national party can continue to command the support of women if it opposes the suffrage amendment.

Political parties must be convinced that it is expedient for them to take up suffrage. They will be convinced of the expediency of such a move if they are shown that opposition to suffrage means a loss of votes.

The campaign is confined to the nine suffrage states because, since we cannot cover all constituencies, it is best to concentrate where our strength is greatest, and our strength is greatest where we can appeal to the votes of women.

Kansas

EVIDENCE of the effectiveness of the Kansas campaign is furnished by the turmoil created in the Democratic papers of that state.

Says the Beloit Gazette, of Kansas, October 7:

"The appearance in the campaign in this district of Miss Lola Trax, of Baltimore, Maryland, a representative of the National Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, created such an outbreak of feeling among the Democratic editors that for a time it appeared as if Governor Hodges would have to mobilize his army for the purpose of preserving peace. The first indication of trouble came from the office of the 'Beloit Call,' the editor of which let out a war cry that would have done credit to Dull Knife or any other Cheyenne chief that ever roamed over Mitchell county, by announcing that 'there is nothing in the mission of Miss Trax to arouse any enthusiasm among the voters of the Sixth district, and it will undoubtedly be regarded as an unwarrantable interference with their rights and prerogatives as an independent people.'

"The editor of the 'Call' was still breathing threatening and slaughter when he was joined by the editor of the 'Western Advocate,' who is postmaster at Mankato, with a statement that 'we do not think for a moment that our Kansas women will take kindly to the nerve of these imported women dictating as to who shall be defeated at the coming election.' Other Democratic editors joined the crusade, and for a time it looked squally for the woman who had come into this district at her own expense, or at least at the expense of her friends, to discuss one of the live political issues of the day, viz.: national suffrage for women.

"If these Democratic editors were consistent in their objections to persons from other states coming to Kansas for the purpose of advising and urging voters as to their duties, no objection could be made to such a course. That they are not consistent in their attitude toward Miss Trax, is proved by the fact that not a single line of objection has appeared in any Democratic paper in this district against the visit to Kansas of Hon. W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan is coming to Kansas not at the expense of himself or friends, but largely **at the expense** of the taxpayers of this county, to urge the election of a Democratic United States Senator and eight Democratic Congressmen from Kansas.

"The nigger in this political woodpile is found in the fact that the record of the Democratic Party on the question of national suffrage for women is such that it cannot be explained satisfactorily to the Kansas women. Notwithstanding the fact that the party of President Wilson controls both branches of Congress, it has been impossible for the friends of national suffrage for women to secure a vote on this question. It is also a fact that President Wilson refused even to recommend a favorable consideration of this question to the members of his party in Congress. With such a record to defend, is it any wonder that these Democratic editors work themselves into a rage when a little woman from another state has the nerve to tell the facts?"

Miss Trax, who, with Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, is in charge of the Congressional Union forces in Kansas, writes:

"This week has been one of very hard traveling. The distances have been great, and the train service inconvenient. I have covered Stockton, Lincoln, Great Bend and Hutchinson, and have spent several days in the vicinity of Hutchinson, the home town of Mr. Neely, who is running for the Senate on the Democratic ticket. At Lincoln, an 'Old Settlers' Evening' had been arranged. Full 300 people had crowded into the court room; and it seemed fitting after an account of the struggles of pioneer days that our fight for political liberty should be related. After the meeting Mrs. Anna C. Wait, a dear white-haired woman, organizer of the first suffrage club born on Kansas soil, joined the Union. She told me proudly that her club had been organized and in 'working order' from before the time of the amendment of

The Voiceless Speech in the Kansas Campaign

'67 to the gaining of the franchise in 1912. Dr. Sara A. Cole also joined.

"When I reached Great Bend, the streets were crowded with guests who had come to the Barton County Fair. It seemed best to have an open air meeting. The crowd was tense with interest, and after the record of the Democratic Party had been given and our election policy presented, they burst into spontaneous applause. It was an inspiring moment. For more than half an hour questions were asked, and comments made. And thus it has been all along the way. The 6th District has responded well, and the people of the 7th are urging us to spend more time with them.

"Today I speak before the Republican Central Committee of Reno County. About 100 delegates are expected, representing 31 townships. It is a great opportunity, for all the women of any prominence in the Republican Party will be present, and will take the story of the Bristow-Mondell woman suffrage resolution back home. I have been selling about 60 copies of the paper per week.

"I go back to Kansas City tomorrow, where Mrs. Latimer has planned some work for me in the second District.

"The voiceless speech has proved one of the most potent factors in turning votes in Kansas."

California

ONE of the most encouraging features of the California campaign is the enthusiastic support accorded the eastern Suffragists by the California women. Before entering upon its election work the Congressional Union was warned many times that the women voters would refuse to respond to the appeal to stand by the unenfranchised women of the East. On the contrary, their loyal co-operation has exceeded all expectations.

Miss Lucy Burns writes from California:

"A number of very good members have joined and it will not be difficult to get a great many members, I think. Mrs. Frank P. Deering, president of the College Equal Suffrage League, has joined us. Mrs. Mary McHenry Keith, president of the California Woman Suffrage Association, has come on our local committee; Miss Gail Laughlin has joined, as has Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore. Mrs. Sarah Bard Field Ehrgott, sister of Mary Field, a prominent writer in California, and Miss Frances Joliffe, who is a sister-in-law of Rudolph Spreckels, have also joined. Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney has promised to act as our treasurer.

"We have taken headquarters at 45 Stockton Street. Stockton Street is one of the busiest streets in the shopping district, and it is just off Market Street, which is the main commercial avenue. The situation is very good. The front is made up of three wide windows. We are having a great sign made to stretch across the front of the shop and the flag is already up.

"Miss Rose Winslow and I have spoken at over ten meetings this week. The people here are extremely interested and one has no difficulty in explaining our point, except of course among Democratic women.

"Miss Winslow is now campaigning in Los Angeles. She will concentrate particularly in Kettner's and Church's District."

Wyoming

THE bitter attacks on the Congressional Union by the Democratic papers in Wyoming leave no doubt that the Wyoming campaign is achieving results. The "Wyoming Leader" of October 6th, in its editorial column, says of the Congressional Union organizers: "Monday afternoon they desecrated a charitable gathering of the Ladies' Hospital Aid. * * * If it was nothing more than a harmless effort of a couple of women to earn some Congressional coin, it might be overlooked, and these two women, with fatherly tenderness, told to go back home. But it involves an insult to the intelligent citizenship of this state. It attempts to compromise and bring into disrepute the practical workings of woman suffrage in this, the original suffrage state. It proposes to prostitute religion, charity, fraternity and society itself, to the ambitions of a place and plunder-hunting politician. These women go into gatherings to insult and outrage harmony and good will among women, who themselves avoid politics in their meetings.

"They could not have selected a meeting at which it was so plainly out of place as a meeting of hospital workers. These women had gathered together to promote the good work of mercy and charity in our community. They were Republicans, Progressives and Democrats in their preferences. * * *

"The editor of the Leader has met and talked with these two women and believes they do not realize the insult they are offering to the women of Wyoming."

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, who is directing the Wyoming work, writes:

"We are leaving Laramie headquarters this morning and returning to Cheyenne. Our time here has been very profitable. The state convention of Women's Clubs at Laramie afforded an unrivaled opportunity of getting in touch with the women from all parts of the state. We have presented our cause before the women from every district in Wyoming so that when we go to these different towns we will have at least one representative woman there with whom we are in touch.

"We held a small meeting at headquarters which was the only time the women were free, and we seemed to interest them. Most of them were from Cheyenne and nearby larger towns who professed sympathy and assured us they would join. I can assure you Miss Lancaster and I are putting forth every bit of energy and enthusiasm we possess and leaving no avenue open where there is a possibility of success."

Arizona

THE Arizona papers are full of the campaign of the Congressional Union against the re-election of Senator Smith and Representative Hayden. Says the "Arizona Republican," editorially, on October 4th:

"Hon. Marcus A. Smith, alarmed perhaps at the activity in this state of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, has sent a message to Arizona Suffragists which may be interpreted as 'Don't shoot! I'll come down.' Mr. Smith declares his belated fondness for a constitutional amendment providing for national woman suffrage, in spite of his announced opposition last summer to such an amendment on the ground that he could not be a party to forcing upon the people of a state something that they might not want."

Miss Josephine Casey, who, with Miss Jane Pincus, is managing the election activity in Arizona, sends word of a large and successful meeting which she has just held at Clifton. She adds "I can understand how the men out in this country were bigger about suffrage than the men in the east. Looking at the sandy stretches and the grim hills I appreciate the fact that these pioneers were fighting a big fight and not little baby workers and tired underfed girls."

Miss Pincus writes:

"I have just spoken before the Madison Improvement Club, one of the federated clubs. The women were much interested and glad to know the history of the National Suffrage Amendment. The club is a rural one composed of women living just outside the city limits of Phoenix. All of them are ranchers and many of them have entire charge of and work their own ranch. Mrs. H. A. Guild, who had charge of the program, joined the Union."

Colorado

FROM Colorado also comes word of hearty local support from the women voters.

Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Chairman of the Woman's Political Union of Colorado, writes this week to the Washington Headquarters of the Congressional Union:

"The arrival of your organizers is the best thing that has happened in a long while to the women of this state. It is making them realize the value of their vote as they have never done before. It is precisely the movement to inculcate the pressing need for women to stand solidly together.

"The Congressional Union is assuredly on the right track, and its policy a masterly one."

The Democratic newspapers in the State, however, seem to regard the Congressional Union's policy as anything but "a masterly one." The "Fountain Herald," for instance, in its issue of September 25th, devotes an entire editorial to rebuking the Union for its policy and says with regard to one of the Congressional Union organizers, "The women of Colorado should invite her to leave the state at once."

Miss Doris Stevens, who is directing the Colorado work with the assistance of Miss Ruth Noyes, writes:

"The Colorado Springs women are a tremendous help. Dr. Spencer and Mrs. Fowler met me at the station Sunday afternoon, and took me out to Mrs. Fowler's home, Broadmoor, for tea, at which we planned the work for this week in and out of the Springs. We had an interesting meeting Sunday night. Monday morning a committee of Union members composed of Dr. Spencer, Mrs. Bertha Fowler, Mrs. Florence M. Stote, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Democrat, (who after Sunday night's meeting declared she would vote against her party), Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Mrs. M. W. Morrison, Miss Grace Crawford, and Mrs. Koenigen, met at Dr. Spencer's to arrange further meetings. As a result I return to the Springs tomorrow for a week. Thursday night I shall speak at an open air meeting. Friday I go to Greeley for a meeting of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs. Saturday I come back to the Springs to speak at a big afternoon meeting, and one at the County Court House Saturday night. Sunday afternoon we shall hold a meeting at Stratton Park. Monday and Tuesday they will plan automobile trips to Manitou, Colorado City and other nearby towns.

"By the time we have covered all the places planned by the Colorado Springs committee of women, an impression will certainly have been made on Seldomridge's district. We have a fine chance to defeat him.

"At the big Republican rally this week I was given fifteen minutes' time. About three thousand people were present. I made it clear that we are absolutely non-partisan and are indifferent as to whether the voters support the Progressive, the Republican or the Independent—that our only plea is that they refuse to vote for the national candidates of the Democratic Party because that party opposes the Suffrage Amendment in Congress."

Miss Noyes, who is managing the Denver work while Miss Stevens is speaking through the state, writes:

"On Thursday our Denver headquarters entertained Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, who was passing through Denver on her way to the Idaho Headquarters of the Union.

"The general work of organizing has been carried on zealously at the Denver headquarters. Enormous quantities of literature for the campaign have been received from the Washington headquarters, and we are busily engaged getting this folded and ready for mailing.

"Today, we have started the sale of 'The Suffragist' on the streets of Denver, and hope that hereafter not a day will pass without selling a number of copies to our interested friends.

"This completes our third week in Denver. We feel greatly encouraged in our progress and the results obtained. Our total of members grows daily."

Idaho

MRS. HELENA HILL WEED has telegraphed from Idaho—"Splendid spirit developed. Women open-minded. Secured fine headquarters and excellent assistant. Am delighted with progress."

Oregon

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN, evidently alarmed by the vigorous campaign of the Union against him, left Washington this week for Oregon. He has filled the papers of Oregon during the past week with letters from his friends and colleagues bearing tribute to his sincerity as a Suffragist. None of them is able to explain away, however, the record on suffrage made by the party as whose representative he is running. Judging from the amount of energy that Chamberlain and his supporters are devoting to the suffrage issue, this has become one of the dominant questions in the campaign.

Miss Virginia Arnold writes from Oregon, where she and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs are in charge of campaign headquarters:

"The sentiment for national suffrage has grown in a splendid way during the past two weeks. Women who are made of the real stuff are opening the doors for us, giving us opportunities to lay before the leading organizations our appeal to the men and women of Oregon.

"This week I have interviewed the presidents of many of the largest women's clubs, among them the president of the Parent-Teachers' Association, which represents about five thousand women. She was most cordial and expressed great interest in our plans.

"On Thursday night, while Mrs. Stubbs gave a chalk talk on the organization of Congress, I went to the Garment Makers' Union, where I spoke to a group of people, who, themselves fully realizing the great value of the ballot, are anxious to know how they may help other working women of America.

"Yesterday we had a most interesting time at the Republican luncheon. Mrs. Stubbs was one of the after dinner speakers. She spoke with great force and said, very beautifully, that she had come to the great free Western women, bearing the heart-felt appeal of their disfranchised sisters of the East; that, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, she had come to Oregon 'to pluck a thistle and plant a flower wherever a flower would grow.'

"We know that we are succeeding from the very fact that the Democratic papers must, it seems, say something complimentary (?) about us daily."

Utah

MISS ELSIE LANCASTER sends word from Utah that Headquarters of the Union have been opened at Salt Lake City and that the work in that state is already well under way. A large number of meetings have been planned.

Washington

THE strongest evidence yet afforded of the effectiveness of the Congressional Union election campaign in Washington was that given this week when Judge W. W. Black, Democratic candidate for United States Senate, called at the headquarters of the Congressional Union in Seattle, and urged the organizers in charge, in the words of the Seattle Sunday Times, "to go home and wage a campaign for female suffrage, and let the Democratic Congressional candidate in this state alone." "Judge Black disclaimed personal interest," continues the Seattle Times, "and insisted that his is merely a fatherly concern for the two young suffrage leaders. To demonstrate that he was not concerned personally, Judge Black told the two workers that he was going to be elected anyway."

The Pierce County Women's Progressive League, through its press committee, has issued a statement "practically endorsing," according to the Tacoma Ledger of October 4th, "the propaganda of eastern emissaries who oppose the election of Democrats to Congress." It called attention to the campaign of the Congressional Union and announced a meeting at which its speakers would present the case against the Democratic candidates for Congress. It concludes: "A large attendance is expected from the fortunate women of Washington who enoy political freedom."

Miss Anna McCue writes from Seattle, where with Miss Margaret Whittemore, she is managing the election campaign for the state of Washington:

"Yesterday we went to Everett to arrange for a meeting there and found much enthusiasm and co-operation. Mrs. C. C. Brown, Dr. Ida McIntyre, and Mrs. Viola Francois, prominent Progressive and Labor women are arranging a mass meeting for us. Tonight we speak at a meeting in Tacoma, which has been planned by the leading women of that city.

"We are having so many invitations to speak that we have to refuse the smaller meetings. We could spend our whole time in any one city if we accepted all the invitations to speak at each place.

"Among the leading women who have joined the Union this week are Mrs. Blanche H. Mason, Juvenile Police Officer of Seattle, and Mrs. Nellie Burnside, President of the Federation Council."

Miss Whittemore adds: "We are told on all hands that the Democrats are much worried by our presence. It is wonderful to see the number of fine old Suffragists who are joining the Union and feel that this is the big work.

"Our rooms are a bower of beautiful flowers, usually in our colors—purple, white and gold—from women who are interested."

FROM A DEMOCRATIC WOMAN

A Letter from the President of the District of Columbia Branch of the Woman's National Wilson and Marshall League

Dear Miss Paul:

When I pick up "The Suffragist" and read of the great work being accomplished by the young women conducting the Congressional Union election campaign in the western states it makes me proud that I am a woman. When you outlined at Newport the plan of going out to oppose the Democratic Party I must own that it seemed almost a personal affront to us who have been such loyal workers for that party. The more I thought it over, the more I felt like a traitor—as though I were actually slaying a member of my family—for I have worked hard to establish and uphold the Democratic Party, the principles of which my whole being dearly loves. But I have, after much conflict with my inner self, realized the wisdom of your policy and I am ready most heartily to endorse that policy and add my help in whatever way I am able to give it.

I have come to the conclusion, moreover, that the greatest service I can render to the National Democratic Party is to help to bring it to realize that true Democracy involves suffrage for women as well as for men. I know that it will come to a realization of this truth if it sees that it can no longer count upon the woman's vote in the West if it opposes the suffrage amendment. I am therefore heartily with the election campaign of the Congressional Union in its appeal to the women voters to cast their vote against all Democratic candidates for Congress.

All honor to you noble young women. Let all women stand together as sisters, shoulder to shoulder, in one great, united effort. Then will we realize our goal. "In Union There is Strength."

Marie T. Armes.
(Mrs. George A. Armes.)

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TREASURER'S REPORT

THIS week we have sent hundreds of thousands of handbills, leaflets, pamphlets and posters to the states where our election campaign is in process. The great bulk of the work of the Congressional Union is done by volunteers and in every possible way expenses are kept at a minimum, but printing and expressage cost a great deal and can only be paid for in money. Will you not help us to meet these bills? If you are not taking part personally in the appeal to the women voters to use their ballot to win the franchise for the rest of the country, you can at least send one dollar which will pay the cost of sending our leaflets to a large number of voters.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $50,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business department of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SEPTEMBER 22nd to OCTOBER 12th, 1914.

C.	$5.00
Mr. M. W. Pickering	1.00
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Miss Eliza Tonks	2.00
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Miss Julia S. Hurlbut	50.00
Miss Mary A. Conkle	5.00
Anonymous	6.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	2.00
Anonymous	2.70
Collections	32.96
Membership Fees	37.00
Total	$342.46
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	47,156.13
Total to October 12, 1914	$47,498.59

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Comments of the Press

A Women's Contest

IT is eminently proper and just that the women of the nation should appeal to the women of Arizona and other equal suffrage states to aid them in securing the franchise. The women of the East came grandly to the aid of their sisters in Arizona when the battle for suffrage was waging in this state. * * * Now that the Arizona women can give aid to their struggling comrades in other states, where the privilege of voting is denied them, it is their duty to respond.—**Dunbar's Weekly, Arizona, September 26.**

The Congressional Union

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage presents a rather strong case in its appeal to the women voters of the nine states in which the Union is conducting campaigns against Congressmen who have opposed national woman suffrage and against the party which could have submitted the question to the country, but did not."—**The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., September 28.**

Mr. Bryan on the Stump

THE Secretary of State is also being harrassed by the women Suffragists of Ohio, who ask him to say something for their cause, pointing out that he recently embraced it in a speech of great fervor. His conversion was rather sudden, but he explained that he had just completed a study of the subject in all its phases, after years of inexcusable neglect, and had come to the conclusion that the world would be better if women had the ballot. To the appeals of the Ohio women Mr. Bryan responds that while he is still for their cause heart and soul, as per speech which they quote to him, woman suffrage is not in the Democratic platform and therefore not a proper subject for discussion in the Ohio campaign. Thus Mr. Bryan takes a leaf out of Mr. Wilson's book.—**N. Y. Sun, October 11.**

The Campaign in Kansas

It is to be greatly regretted that two women representing the Women's National Congressional Union have come to Kansas to bring the suffrage question into politics.—**Gazette Globe, Kansas City, Kas., Sept. 23.**

Congress and Equal Suffrage

It took Congress a full year to find out that it did not wish to approve the Mondell resolution which proposes to submit to the legislatures of the several states a constitutional amendment to enfranchise women. The resolution was offered April 7, 1913. It was referred to committees, reported and debated. The Senate committee reported favorably. The House committee made no recommendation. The Senate vote on the resolution was 35 for and 34 against it. The House has never voted on it. It is still on the house calendar. It has been reintroduced in the Senate, referred to committees and again favorably reported. Is it any wonder that advocates of equal suffrage are not altogether pleased with the conduct of statesmen now running things at the National Capital? Congress may as well face this issue, for it will not down.—**Western Woman's Outlook, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 24.**

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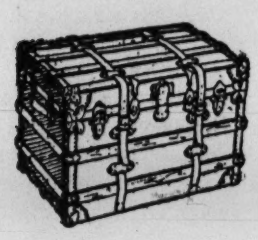

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